PERRYSBURG, O., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

NO. 43.

Perrysburg Journal,

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

OBLINGER & CHAPIN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, if paid within six months \$1 50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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 60.00
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All Transient advertisements must be paid for

in advance to insure publication.
Advertisements inserted with the mark "tf," will be charged for until ordered out. When yearly advertisements are inserted four or AND JUVENILE BOOKS, more changes will be allowed.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work, such as Posters, Sale Bills, Programmes, Juvitations, Cards, Labels, Pamphlets, all kinds of Blanks, &c., to the most satisfactory manner. Orders filled at short notice, and on the most BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONER Y consonable torms. OBLINGER & CHAPIN, Publishers and Proprietors.

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1. Subscribers who o not giv express notice to be contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions to the paper.

2. It subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send

them until all arreatages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they were directed they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving hem uncalled for is prima facie evidence of inten-

BUSINESS CARDS.

MURRAY & PRICE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Perrysburg, Ohio. a. a. bodak & J. n. Tyler, - - - - Perrysburg. Prairie Depot,

DOGE, TYLER & BRYANE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio.
Particular attention paid to Conveyancing and
Notorial Business. Also, for sale, large quantities

of Land in Wood and adjoining counties. GEORGE STRAIN. ATTORNEY AT Law, Perrysburg, Ohio.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts of Ohio.—Office with John Bates, Second street. '60-1tf

CYLVANUS JEFFERSON. ATTORNEY AT LAW, PERRYSBURG, OHIO, Office in East end of Baird House Building. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. If HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Bowling Green, Ohio. D R. J. B. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BOWLING GREEN, Wood County, Ohio. All calls will be promptly attended to, both day not night.

DR. J. J. DAHLEN Will attend promptly to all calls, day and night. Residence on Front street, in John McKnight's building, Perrysburg. Dec. 5th, 1861 — 31 wly.

and night.

S A M U E L C L A R K E .

STONE & MARRIE WORKER, BUILDER,
And Dealer in Flagging, Paving, and Building
Stone: Cut, or in the rough.

264 Summit St., Toledo, O.
A large stock always on hand, and unsurpassed
facilities for shipping, by lake, canal or railroad.

237 All orders filled promptly. N. H. Callard
is Agent for Wood county.

LORT MEIGS NURSERY.

As the season is approaching for the transplanting of trees, &c., we beg to call the attention of those ing of trees, &c., we beg to call the attention of those interested to our large and well selected stock of Trees and Shrubberry,
Consisting in part of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricots, Quince, Raspberries, Blackberres, Goosberries, Currants, Pie-Plant, Grapes, &c.
We have a full assortment of Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, which we will sell at war prices.

Office at the Postoffice, Perrysburg, Ohio. Give sis a call.

NOTICE TO PARMERS. THE PEARL MILLS With new and improved machinery, are now in the most perfect condition to do your grinding of all kinds, in the best manner, at the shortest notice. With many years' experience in the business the best of machinery, and experienced and com petent millers, we will not fail to give good satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. And, while we gratefully acknowledge the generous patronage extended us during the past many years, we assure you no effort shall be spared to merit a continuance of your favors.

The highest market price at all times paid for Wheat. DICKS & JOHNSON, Manmee City, Feb. 14. '62.

WATCHES, CLOCKS. a n d W E L R

Carefully repaired by W. F. POMEROY, At the PERRESSURG POST OFFICE, '60-1tf

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL,

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL.

The best that can be had, is now setting at the DRUG STORE!

-BY-

PECK & HAMILTON.

ROBERT ESCOTT,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER Louisiana Avenue, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Orders made to measure,

In the Latest Style.

Of the Best Material,

At the Shortest Notice. HAVE also on hand a good assortment of ready made Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Misses and Youth's wear, which I shall sell at a low figure

for ready pay. Repairing promptly executed. 23m6 DERRYSBURG PLANING MILL, DANIEL LINDSEY, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LINDSEY, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures to order, and keeps constantly on hand, a general supply of Doors. Sash, Blinds and Window Shades; Pine, Whitewood and Ash Flooring; Pine and Whitewood Doors.

All kinds of Planish done to order. Orders promptly filled at Toledo prices, or, in some cases, below the m. '60-4'

TOLEDO ADV'S

CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE

115. JACKSON & CO. 115

115 SUMMIT STREET.

TOLEDO. Ohio.

We have made arrangements with Publishers and Manufacturers that enables us to sell

SCHOOL. STANDARD. RELIGIOUS.

MISCELLANEQUE

WRITING AND LETTER PAPER,

ENVELOPES,

-ALSO. WALL PAPER OF MODERN STYLES,

And Window Shades, AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES !!

Our Stock is very complete, having been selected

Torders Promptly Attended to.

JACKSON & Co.,

115 Summit St., Toledo. SOMETHING OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE

WHOLE NORTHERN STATES! A machine for the manufacture of both

Molasses and Sugar!

FROM THE

NORTHERN SEGAR CANE.

This machine is the cheapest and best that can be got up for the manufacture of these two articles. This machine can be made any size to suit the purchaser. It will make nice white augar, flavor similar to that of Island sugar. The molas-ses made by this machine is of a clear golden color, and has a delightful flavor, taking off the rank fla-

vor that generally accompanies that made in comfill your farms with the Sugar Cane Farmers, fill your farms with the Sugar Cane and establish an independence on these two articles that you have so long been dependent on the Southern States and Islands for. To traders we will sell State or County Rights for this machine on In the carth's breast to sicep.

Persons wishing to get in a good business should purchase a State or county right. This machine is bound to sell, and will never get out of style, and is within the reach of every Farmer. Persons wishing for information can apply to L. L. Loomis, of Webster township, who is proprietor of the right for this and adjoining counties.

Particulars can be obtained from N. H. Callard, at the Journal Office.

Sy*

JOHN BURNS

BURNS & CG., IMPORTERS AND WHOLKSALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Queensware, China, and Glass-ware, Rockingham, Yellow and Stone-ware, Table

CHAS H SWAIN

Cutlery, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Shades, and Coal Oil. CHILDREN'S BUGGIES AND FANCY GOODS

FOR THE H LIDAYS. We are now adding to our well-selected large importations direct from the English Potteries, and are prepared to job or retail our Goods as low as they can be purchased classwhere.

No. 219 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

December 17, 1862.

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WARD & SULLIVAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS, 183 Summit St., Toledo.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, at all times on hand; also,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

Genticalem of Perrysburg and Wood County, who purchase in Foledo will find it to their interest to favor us with their patropage. THOMAS WARD. MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE!

RADICAL CURES WARRANTED! Druid Dispensatory! ESTABLISHED ON THE FOREIGN PLAN!! In Myers' Block, Mouroe Street,

TOLEDO, OBIO. A PERMANENT INSTITUTION. The undersigned calls the attention of those interested to the fact that he has established a suite of rooms in Myers' Block, on Monroe street, a reg ular Dispensatory for the treatment and permanent

cure of all known PRIVATE DISEASES, Whether of recent origin or of long standing, in MALE OP FEMALE.

The success which has attended the practice of the undersigned in the treatment of diseases com-

ing under the above head, is sufficient guarantee that what he undertakes he performs, and in every case effects a radical cure.

Private rooms are provided where consultations can be procured in the strictest confidence.

General Office over Nos. 34 and 36 Monroe street, first room to the right of the strictest.

first room to the right at the top of the stairway over "Cornucopia." All letters promptly answered containing a remittance or a postage stamp.

3 Office bours from 10 to 4 and from 7 to 9.
Call on or addres R. H. TYMPANY, M. D.
July 1, '62. Toledo, Ohio.

Price Only \$40!

The Best and Strongest Machine in Use: WM. E. CRAFT, Machinist,

150 Summit street, (over City Bank,) Toleno, Onto, Having a good engine and lathe, and all other tools fitted for light job work, I would beg a share of patronage, feeling confident that all work entrusted to my care will be done in a prompt and workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable

terms.

I shall continue to manufacture my great Shuttle
Machine, the best in use for all kinds of sewing,
light and heavy. This machine is well known and bears a good reputation. SEWING MACHINES, of all descriptions repaired on the shortest notice. Reference may be had to J. W. Bailey, of Toledo.

nos'62iy WM. E. CRAFT.

nos'62ly SKIDMORE & Co. (Successors to More, Scott & Co.,) DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Fence Posts, Building & Bridge Timbers, PANEL DOORS, SASH BLINDS, &c. YARD ON SWAN CREEK. Office, on St. Clair Street, next to the old Rail 11-1-y.

The Castalian Sount.

THE OATH.

BY THOMAS SUCHANAN BEAD.

Ye freemen, how long will ye stifle
The vengeance that Justice inspires?
With Treason how long will ye triflo
And shame the proud name of your sires Out, out with the sword and the ride In defense of your homes and your fires. The flag of the old Revolution Swear firmly to serve and uphold, That no treasonous breath of pollution Shall tarnish one star on its fold.

Swear! And hark! the deep voices replying From graves where your fathers are lying, "Amour! the secon!"

In this moment, who hositates harters The rights which his forefathers won : He Greets all claim to the charters Transmitted from size to son Kneel, kneel at the grave of our martyrs And swear on your sword and your gun Lay up your great oath on an altar
As hoge and as strong as Stone-henge,
And then with sword, fire and halter,
Sweep down to the field of revenge. Swear!
And hark! the deep voices replying

By the tombs of your sires and brothers,
The host which the traitors have slain,
By the tears of your sisters and mothers.
In secret concealing their pain,
The grief which the heroine smothers
Consuming the heart and the 1. In
By the sigh of the penniless wide a.
By the sob of her orphans' despair,
Where they sit in their surroughl shadow. Where they sit in their sorrowful shadow

From graves where your fathers are lying, "Secar! Oh, secur!"

Kneel, kneel, every freeman and swear Swear! And hark! the deep voices replying From graves where your fathers are lying, "Secont (th, specie)

On mounds which are wet with weeping Where a Nation has bowed to the sod Where the noblest of martyrs are sleeping, Let the winds bear your vengeance abroad And your firm oaths be held in the keeping Of your patriot hearts and your God Over Ellsworth, for whom the first tear rose, While to Baker and Lyon you look-By Windrop, a star among heroes, By the blood of our mardered McCook, Swear!

And hark! the deep voices replying From graves where your fathers are lying, "Socar! (th. surear!"

GOING DOWN.

BY ALICE CARRY. Our hearts stand still with awe-Babes, men, women, all, Buried alive beneath the watery wall Of the great sea:

Of the great sea;
Father! we trust in Thee,
Who seest even the fall
Of the small sparrow, and whose hand doth keep
Within its hollow all the vasty deep,
That through their faith they saw, Among the yawning graves, Our Savior walking with them on the waves.

To dread, but fear, and theirs is done— That only what was dead before, is dead, And that which lived, lives still, Redeemed from every ill:

Select Miscellany.

The Age of Man Few men die of age. Almost all persons

die of disappointment, passional, mental, or bodily toil or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young; weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves: the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are upt to break, or, like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox, fifteen or twenty; the lion, about twenty; the hog, ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; the Guinea pig, six or seven. The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of all animals, is the one that seldom omes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, acording to this physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that he scarcely reaches an average of four times the grow-The reason is obvious-man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hardworked of all animals. He is always the most irritable of all animals, and there is reason to believe, though we can not tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with

the fire of his own reflection, A Difficult Question Answered Can any reader tell why, when Eve was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl was not made at the same time

to wait upon her? We can, casy! Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stock-ing to be darned, and a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to be mended rightaway, quick, now! Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down be hind the paim tree, and then stretched him, self, yawning out, "Ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung over the tea-kettle himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes and pecled the the main army, under General Washington's

and looked after the pigs himself. He ner, when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegran- a larger proportion in many brigades. The ates and the mango season was over! He black regiment of Rhode Island slaves is never stayed until eleven o'clock at a ward not included in the above return, although SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES Eve was sitting up and crying inside the under consideration. Early in 1778 it was about apple-gathering time, but then that Varnum to Washington that the two Rhode about apple-gathering time, but then that Varnum to Washington that the officers of a just indignation, and led to an act of emanatout the garden. He never played bil-should be united, and that the officers of a just indignation, and led to an act of emanatout the garden. He never played bil-should be united, and that the officers of a just indignation, and led to an act of emanatous the garden. Leaves now challed the colored Green, Lieut, Col. Olney, and Major cipation of all slaves who had been thus en-Eve with eigar smoke. He never loafed in Ward, with their subalterns, be sent to corner groceries while solitary Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In for the continents short, he did not think she was specially approved and the created for the purpose of waiting on him, for that purpose. and wasn't under the impression that it dis-

most entirely helpless, and, what is worse, it is said that his mind at length is breakmental and bodily trouble. He receives the State.

mate friends.

INTERESTING HISTORY CONCERN- of the wisest, freest and bravest national ING NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Their Services in the Revolution, and in the War of 1812.

The following portion of an article by I. W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, tains many interesting items of history, and should be read by atl:

for the Government to recruit another large the year these men, were tried and not white army in the loyal States; and, in found wanting. In the battle of Rhode order to make this assertion prophecy, they have done, and they do, everything to erest to have been "the best fought action of are popular discontent, by disseminating the whole war," this newly-raised black the falsehood that the South cannot be conquered, and by incessant clamors for peace guished itself by deeds of desperate valor, their recent utterances prove, not alone to an overwhelming force of Hessian troops, acknowledge a gulid Southern Confederacy, And so they continued to discharge their but to assist in the disintegration of the free duty with 2nd and fidelity—never losing States; to cut off the Pacific States on the any of their first haurels so gallantly won. other; to tie Pennsylvania like a captive at rens witnessed and drew some of his inspithe chariot-wheels of the rebellion, and to ration from the scene of their first trial in eave New England out" in the cold :" and | the field, when it is praposed to organize the negroes It will be noticed that, in the absence of into a separate army, distinct from the a formal system under continental author-white, they cry out, oblivious of their in-ity, black men continued to find their way consistency, "that this is a white man's into the service under various laws, and war, and that the negroes must not be permitted to take part in it, even if in so doing law. Probably every State had its colored they save the white men of the loyal States from the bullets of the enemy, the privations of the march, and the discases of the camp." of the march, and the discussion on Mr. Stevens's bill nearly all the States.

During the discussion on Mr. Stevens's bill nearly all the States.

The States of the State was shown that negroes had been employed listed into the army for three years, were in the navy since the beginning of the Gov- entitled to the same hounty as the whites. ernment, Commodore Perry won his most brilliant victory on Lake Eric with the help | price of their liberty, and then delivered f black sailors. Commodore Stringham, still living testifies to the value of black men in the naval service and insists that slaves in New Hampshire were emanci-they shall be employed. Captain Wood-pated by their owners, with the evecution hull, also of the navy, is full of laudation of of such as had grown ald in service, and the negroes under his command, and com- refused to accept their freedom, remaining mended them warmly for the manner in with their masters, or as pensi which they handled their guns, and their families of their descendants. bravery in battle. He says he has twentysix on his vessel, the Cimerone, and they are among his best sailors and lighters. Admiral Dupont, a patriotic son of Delaware, so well known in Philadelphia, in a ans '-in which one sergeant in each comletter written more than a year ago, speaking of the contrabands of Port Royal, said: " They serve us with real, make no bargains for

their rennineration, go under fire without the slightest hesipation, and, indeed, in our cause, are as insensible to fear as Governor Pickens. Some

of them are very intelligent." I might continue these authorities, quoting from the lips of some of our most distinguished mayal commanders, but these will suffice. On board a ship white menand black men are in constant contact, and yet, to this hour, during an experience of more than balf a century, we have to hear the first word against their employment. I have before me, as I write, a little pamphlet, written and published by George H. Moore, Esq., librarian of the New York Historical Society, on the employment of negroes in the American army of the Revolu-tion from which I take the following ex-

traordinary and conclusive facts: There can be no doubt that negroes, bond and free, were in the ranks of the American army during the entire period of the war, or that they continued to be enlisted or enrolled in most of the States, especially as the pressure for recruits increased in the

later years of the struggle. Graydon, whose Memoirs are so famillar the students of our Revolutionary hisory, in his famous description of the army at New York, in 1776, makes a favorable ex eption of Glover's regiment from Marblelead, Massachusetts, among the "miserably constituted bands from New England," But," he adds: "even in this regiment there were a number of negroes, which, to

persons unaccustomed to such associations, had a disagreeable, degrading effect." It is to be hoped that the researches of ur historical scholars will develop more accurate information as to this class of Revolutionary patriots. At present, a deficiency must be noted in this respect. The returns of their numbers, it is to be presumed, were rarely made separately, as hey appear to have been scattered through the entire force; or, if made, have almost entirely escaped notice.

The following return is one of the most nteresting memorials of the negro service in the American Army of the Revolution and may be relied on as authentic, as it is

A RETURN OF NEGROES IN THE ARMY. AUGUST 24, 1788.

1 0 1	пейнавки.	Present	Sick Abent.	Consumnd.	
	North Carolina	42	10	6	
	Woodford	36	3	1	13
	Muhlenberg	61	26	- 8	13
Š.	Smallwood	20	3	1	13
ı.	2d Maryland	43	15	12	10
	Wayne		144	4.6	13
	2d Pennsylvania	33	1	1	16
g.	Clinton	33	2	:4	18
	Parsons	117	12	19.	L
*	Huntington	56	2	4	11
*	Nixon	26	11	1	14
	Patterson	64	13	12	13
L	Date Learned	34	4	- 8	13
	Poor	16	7	4	13
	Total	586	98	71	7

ALEX. SCAMMEL, Adjutant-General. This return embraces the vegroes with bananas, and did everything he ought to lumediate command, two months after the He miked the cows and fed the chickens | battle of Monnouth.

Similar returns from the other armies in never brought a half a dozen friends to din- other departments would doubtless show meeting, hurrahing for the out-and-out can- it had been already organized. Its history fidate, and then scolded because poor dear is as remarkable as any part of the subject

Early in 1778 it was proposed by General Rhode Island to enlist a battalion of negroes for the continental service. The plan was ing contributed towards the establishing reverse, approved and the officers were sent home of American liberty and independence. In for the continental service. The plan

The Rhode Island Assembly accordingly graced a man to lighten his wife's cares a resolved to raise a regiment of slaves, who lizes them to sue in forma pauperis and to were to be freed upon their enlistment, and their examples of their owners to be paid by the State active in South Carolina an act was passed a hired girl, and we wish it was the reason cording to the valuation of a committee (of in 1783, enfranchising the wife and child of that none of her fair descendents did!

General Scott's health is said to be fast failing him now. He is confined to his that there were not enough slaves to make

ording to the valuation of a continue of a negro slave, who had been employed by and twenty pounds being the highest price for the most valuable slave. Six deputies protested against this act, on the ground that there were not enough slaves to make which he was intrusted, and the important apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, al. an effective regiment; that the measure information which he obtained from within

that " history affords us frequent precedents | became a freeman.

having liberated their slaves and enlisted triate the subject still further—fas est op them as soldiers to fight in defense of their hoste doczei. Lord Dumnore's offers in

country. to Washington said:

"Liberty is given to every effective slave to enter into the service during the war; and upon his passing muster he is absolutely made free, and entitled to all the wages, bounties and encourageon the subject of "Negro Soldiers," con-tains many interesting items of history, three hundred and upwards will be colisted.

Let us look at the position of the Demo-His expectations were not disappointed eratic leaders on this question. If there is and these slaves who won their own freeone point upon which they most industri-dom in lighting for American Independence onsly dwell it is that it will be impossible took the field in force. Before the end of on any terms. They are even ready, as repelling three times the fierce assault of one hand, the Northwestern States on the It is not improbable that Colonel John Lau-

pected or rendered, among the records of

This bounty their masters received as the up their bills of sale, and gave them a cerwith their masters, or as pensioners on the

has been noted, a committee of the Legislature, in 1778, reported in favor of raising a regiment of " negroes, mulattees, or Indians '-in which one sergeant in each com-pany, and all the higher officers, were to be filled. Not will the prophesy so freely white men. Connections, tqu, is said to have resorted to the, expedient of forming a corps of colored soldiers, when the difficulties of

recruiting became pressing, and the late

General Humphreys, who was attached to

In Massachusetts, whose earlier action

chief, like Laurens, accepted the command of a company of these men, who are gaid to have " conducted themselves with fidelity and efficiency throughout the war."
In New York where the system of domestic slavery was as firmly and rigorously established as in any part of the country. under colonial laws-certainly with more severity than in either Massachusetts or ent—the first net that went to re lax the system was the act of 1751, which gave freedom to all slaves who should serve in the army for the term of three years, or until regularly discharged. The

the owner, who received the land bounty, and was discharged from any future maintenance of the slave. It is a singular contrast that, in New Jersey, the enlistment of slaves was prohib-

enlistment was to be with the consent of

ited to the same year, 1781. In 1780, an act was passed in Maryland to procure one thousand men, to serve three years. The property in the State was di-vided into classes of £1,600, each of which The Demogratic party. was, within twenty days, to furnish one recruit, who might be either a freeman or a slave. In 1782, the Legislature resolved to raise, immediately, seven bundred and fifty negroes, to be incorporated with other

Among the laducements offered to recruits in the Southern States, " a healthy, sound negro, between the ages of ten and thirty years, or sixty pounds in gold or silver, at the option of the soldier, in licu thereof," as well as the land bounty, were given (in Virginia) to soldiers already en-listed, or who should enlist and serve to

the end of the war. South Carolinia, gave a similar bounty, one sound negro, between the age of ten years and forty," for each and every year's service, to soldiers enlisted for three years during the war,

The idea that the negroes might be put to a better use did not escape all the statesmen of Virginia. James Madison, at that time a member of the Continental Congress expressing his satisfaction with the determination of the Legislature of that State to recruit their line of the army for the war,

refers to the" negro bounty" as follows: "Without deciding on the expediency of the without deciding on the expediency of the mode under their consideration, would it not be as well to liberate and make soldiers at once of the blacks themselves, as to make them instruments for enliating white soldiers? It would certainly be more consenant to the principles of liberty, which ought never to be lost sight of in a contest for liberty; and with white officers and a majority of white soldiers, no imaginable danger could be feared from themselves, as there certainly could be none from the effect of the example of those who should remain in bondage—experience having shown that a treed-man immediately loses all at-techment and sympathy with his former fellow-

that no negro should be enlisted without a certificate of freedom, the preamble to which declares that slaves had deserted their masters, and under pretense of being

freemen had enlisted as soldiers. In the "Old Dominion," too, many per-sons during the course of the war caused their slaves to callst, having tendered them to the recruiting officers as substitutes for free persons, whose lot or duty it was to serve in the army, at the same time representing that these slaves were freemen. On the expiration of the term of enlistment. the former owners attempted to force them to return to a state of servitude, with equal disregard of the principles of justice and their own promise

act acknowledged that such persons havshould enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their toils and labors and author-

would be disapproved abroad; that the the enemy's lines, frequently at the risk of expense would be greater, and the owners his life, are duly commemorated in the act, ing down under the weight of years, and be dissatisfied with the indemnity offered by and the emancipation of his wife and child was his just and reasonable reward. It does few visitors, and these only his most inti-

Another document will serve to illus-1773, have already been alluded to, and are Governor Cooke, in reporting the result familiar to most readers, those of Sir Henry Clinton in 1779 which follows, have hitherto | descriptions of battles and military operaattracted less attention :

"By His Eccellency, Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., Gene-cul, and Communder in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Naca Scotia to West Florida, inclu-

sice, de., ee. "PROCLAMATION. "Whereas, The Enemy have adopted a practice of enrolling negroes among their troops: I do here-by give Notice that all Negroes taken in Arms, or apon military Duty, shall be purchased for the

e service at a stated price; the Money to be paid to the captors.

But I do most strictly forbid any Person to sell camps, inspection, control of prisoners, and or claim Right over any Negro, the Property of a Rebel, who may take refuge with any part of this Army; And I do promise every Negro who shall desert the Hebel Standard full security to follow within these Lines any occupation which he shall

think proper.
"Given under my Hand at Head-Quarters, Phil-"Given under my Hand at 1000, ipsburg, the 30th day of June, 1776, H. CLINTON,

By His Excellency's Command, "June Surre, Secretary," When this proclamation was first issued he words enclosed within brackets were not in it. They were added in the publica-

The proclamation does not appear to have elicted any official notice by the American authorities, but there is a spirited article on the subject, by an "American Soldier," one of the newspapers of the day, in which he says: "Justice honor and freedom are concerned for

all men, of whosever nation or kindred, who are in the service of the United States, and fight under the banner of freedom; therefore, I have long expected some notice from authority would have been taken of that insulting and villations proclamation. Justice demands retaliation for every man in the service of these States, who may be injured by the roffian tyrant or any of his slaves; and his slave, Sir Hency, ought to be told what retaliation inches of their diameters. tificate of manumission. Most of the nation in this instance." It was one of Mr. Buchanan's tavorite pated by their owners, with the exception sayings that the Southern women retired to brasures for guns, and used in war as quartheir beds at night in constant fear of a ters for the garrison,

rebellion began, it was a common prediction that the slaves would rise against their Deployment masters, and resort to the revengeful remedy of indiscriminate slaughter. Neither made he realized that the negroes who may be enlisted in the army of the Union will revel in carnage and in rapine. If employed, they will be taught their duty by able white officers, and will soon find that their value will consist in imitating those who the military family of the commander-in- have heretofore fought the hattles of the country. What American citizen will objest to see the colored race relieving the whites from many of the dangers, diseases and disasters of this civil war?

Democracy and the Nigger. (From the Jackson Standard.) Who said that all men are created equal?

New York?

The Democratic party.

ave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat. Who afterward elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States?

Who presided over the convention which

The Democratic party had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat. Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice

The Democratic party. If President Van Buren had died, and of the enemy, Richard M. Johason had become President, who would have become the bemocratic mistress of the White House?

This same negro wench. Who made the negro a citizen in the State An overwhelming Democratic majority. Who enacted a similar law in Massachu-

sotts? An overwhelming Democratic majority. Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

ing two hundred and fifty dollars in New ork, to become citizens? A General Assembly purely Democratic.

before settling in this State? The Democratic party.

Who passed a law by which, in Ohio, the cavalry. negro is placed on the witness stand alongside of the white man ?

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which re-

aired negroes to give bond and scenrity

The Democratic party. Who voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, repealing and laws making a distinction on account of color in this State George E Puch. Who afterward elected George E. Pugh to

the United States Senate? The Democratic party. Who voted in the Constitutional Convenion of Ohio against a provision to prevent egroes coming into this State?

Rufus P. Rinney.

rnor of Ohio in 1859?

Wood Governor of Ohio?

Who voted in the same Convention to permit negro children to go to the same school with white children? Rufus P. Ranney. Who supported Rufus P. Ranney for Gov-

The Democratic party. Who decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio that mulattoes had the right to vote? Reuben Wood, a good Democrat. Who, after the decision, elected Renben

The Democratic party. Who refused, in the State Convention of 1850, to remedy the evil established by this The Democratic party. Who, with the above facts, and many

about "Nigger Suffrage" and "Nigger Equality?" The Democratic party. All these things were done by the Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of listed and served their term faithfully. The negro equality, and put it upon others whose every action has been precisely the

> THE Lafayette Courier tells an amusing story of some young ladies and gents of that place who were taking a social walk near the cometery, when a ghost appeared. | the other." They all ran but one sturdy woman of the strong-minded class, who stood her ground till the ghost got to her, when she seized it and thrashed out of his frightful disguise a mischievous fellow who had heard the project of walking about the graveyard dis-cussed, and hid himself there to give the country." party a fright. She led him back to the house, and in reply to the questions that poured in upon her, said: "Can't fool me, affection for fallen humanity and for a just I've seen too many men in shirts to get and good God, involve, permeate, and comfrightened at them !

WE pity the family that sits down to a broil three times a day.

Military Terms. The following definitions of military terms, very commonly used by writers, will be of service to many persons, in reading

Abatis are rows of felled trees, deprived of their smaller branches, the remainder interlaced and employed for the defense of redoubts, isolated posts, or for blocking up

An Adjutant General is the principal organ of the commander of an army in pub lishing orders. He has the charge of the army correspondence, &c., and among his most active duties are the establishment of

making reconnoissances. Ambiliances are flying hospitals for the conveyance of the wounded with the march

of the army.

Barbette—Guns are said to be in barbette when they are so elevated that, instead of firing through embrasures, they can be fired over the crest of the parapet. The result is a wider range. Embrasure -An embrasure is an opening

out in the parapet, through which the tion two months later, with a statement frontier or fortresses, from which advances are made, and upon which troops may

Brevet-In the United States Army, brevet means a commission to hold rank in the army at large, as distinguished from rank in a particular regiment or corps. Brigade-Two regiments or more of cav-

alry or infantry constitute a brigade. Cadet—A cadet is a warrant officer, and warrant officers rank below commissioned, exercising authority by warrant only. Caliber—Caliber of bullets is determined by the number required to weigh a pound; of guns by the weight of the shot used; of columbiads, mortars and howitzers, by the

Cartel-An agreement for exchange of prisoners. Casemate-Vaulted chamber, with em-

estrvile insurrection, in consequence of the efforts of the Abolitionists, and this, too in a state of profound peace. When the rior from the view of an enemy on an ele-Deployment-All tactical maneuvers intended to pass from close column to the

> Division—A division generally consists of two brigades, commanded by a major-Englade-To sweet the whole length of the face of any work or line of troops, by

order of battle, are deployments.

the fire of a battery.

Escalade—A place is taken by escalade hen ladders are used to scale the walls. Esplanade-Empty space for exercising coops within fortifications. Foscines — Long cylindrical fagots of brushwood, used for strengthening earth-

Flonk - The right side of a body of men or place. Thus, when it is said that the enemy, by a flank march, outflanked our Thomas Jeffersen, the tather of Democ- right wing, it is meant that the enemy, by marching parallel to our line of battle, put Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in bimself in position upon our extreme right. Foraging-1s often confused with marauding, but is the systematic collection of supplies by authority.

**Lilying Picket—A body of men, in cam-

works, or to make firm footing on marshy

ground

paign, held ready to march when called Lodgment-In a siege, lodgment signifies The Democratic party.
Who married a negro wench, and by her ation of an entrenchment to defend it against recapture.

Picket-Literally, sharp stakes, Gene-

rally used to specify a detaclment whose

principal duty is to guard an army from surprise, and oppose reconnoitering parties Redoubts - Works inclosed on all sides generally square or polygonal. Richochet Guns fired with a small charge

and a low elevation throw richochet shots, which bound along the ground or ramparts. Salient-The salient angle of a fortification is an angle projecting toward the country. Sally Ports-Openings to afford free

egress to troops for a sortie or sudden charge from a fort. Sop-The sap is a method of making trenches, in which the workmen are pro-Who permitted every colored person own-g two hundred and fifty dollars in New targe gablon (i. e., a cylindrical basket filled with earth) toward the enemy.

> hole to receive a fuse or slow match, and filled with powder to burst it at the end of its range. Squadron-Two companies or troops of Subaltern-A commissioned officer below a captain.

Tactics-The art of handling or maneu-

vering troops. It is frequently confounded with strategy, which is the art of conduct-

ing war.

Shells-A shell is a hollow shot, with a

Videttes-Sentries upon outposts, placed to observe movements of the enemy, and to communicate by signal. THE RIGHT KIND OF AN ORDER.-General Loan, commanding the Central District of Missouri, has issued an order that all bushwhackers, guerrillas, robbers, Confederate recruiting officers, emmissaries assuming to act under rebel authority, found in that

Military District shall be promptly executed by the first commissioned officer into whose hands they may be delivered.

And all persons knowingly harboring or in any way aiding or abetting such parties shall suffer like punishment, and their houses to be destroyed and all the personal property on the premises seized and appro-priated for the indemnification of Union citizens. Any officer failing to promptly execute this order will be court martialed

My dear madain, can you give me a glass of grog to asked a fatigued traveler in Arkansas, as he entered a cabin on the roadothers, staring them in the face, are con-tinually yelping and hypocritically whining "I ain't got a drop, stranger," replied

> But a gentleman told me that you had a "Why, good gracious," replied the woman, " what do you reckon one barrel of whisky is to me and my children, when we are out of milk ?"

The traveler sloped. "CLASS in the middle of Geography, stand What's a pyramid ?" pile of men in a circus, one on top of

Where's Egypt ?"

"Where it always was." "Where's Wales?" All over the sea." "Very well-stay there till I show you

prehend all other truth.

A splendid car but a very poor voice, as the organ-grinder said of the donkey.